



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
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Washington, D.C. 20536



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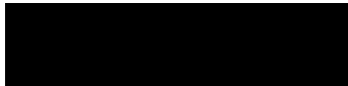
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File: WAC 98 245 51553

Office: California Service Center

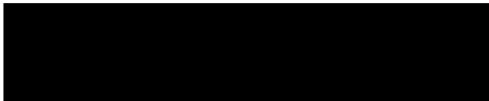
Date:

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:



Petition: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



Identification card should be used to
prevent clearly unauthorized
invasion of personal privacy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann, Acting Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the director. A subsequent appeal was dismissed by the Associate Commissioner for Examinations. The matter is now before the Associate Commissioner on a motion to reopen and reconsider. The motion will be granted and the previous decisions of the director and the Associate Commissioner will be affirmed.

The petitioner is a firm which distributes and sells gasoline and other petroleum products. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as an accountant for a period of three years. The director determined the petitioner had not established that the offered position is a specialty occupation or that the beneficiary qualifies to perform services in a specialty occupation.

On appeal, counsel argued that the offered position is a specialty occupation and the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

On motion, counsel argues that the description for this job parallels that of a budget accountant as described in the Department of Labor's (DOL) Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). Counsel states that it is undisputed that the position of a budget accountant requires a degree and is a specialty occupation. Counsel further states that the beneficiary has the equivalent to a bachelor's degree in English and seven year of practical experience in the field of accounting. Counsel asserts that while the alien does not have a bachelor's degree related to the field of accounting, her seven years experience under the "three for one" test would equate to the two years of coursework it would take her to complete a bachelor's degree related to the field of accounting, and would qualify her as a professional in the specialty occupation of a budget accountant.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), provides in part for nonimmigrant classification to qualified aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation. Section 214(i)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(1), defines a "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(2), to qualify as an alien coming to perform services in a specialty occupation the beneficiary must hold full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation. In addition, the beneficiary must have completed the degree required for the occupation, or have

experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree and recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(B), the petitioner shall submit the following with an H-1B petition involving a specialty occupation:

1. A certification from the Secretary of Labor that the petitioner has filed a labor condition application with the Secretary,
2. A statement that it will comply with the terms of the labor condition application for the duration of the alien's authorized period of stay, and
3. Evidence that the alien qualifies to perform services in the specialty occupation.

The petitioner has provided a certified labor condition application and a statement that it will comply with the terms of the labor condition application.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C), to qualify to perform services in a specialty occupation, the alien must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Hold a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
2. Hold a foreign degree determined to be equivalent to a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
3. Hold an unrestricted State license, registration, or certification which authorizes him or her to fully practice the specialty occupation and be immediately engaged in that specialty in the state of intended employment; or
4. Have education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that is equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation and have recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty.

The petitioner asserts that it intends to employ the beneficiary as an accountant. The DOL's Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook),

2000-2001 edition, at pages 21-22 indicates that the usual requirement for employment as an accountant is a baccalaureate degree in accounting or a related field. The beneficiary's foreign education has been found by a credentials evaluation service to be equivalent to a baccalaureate degree in English conferred by a United States institution. The beneficiary did not take any courses in accounting. The petitioner has not demonstrated that English is a field related to accounting. Accordingly, it is again concluded that the petitioner has not shown that the beneficiary qualifies to perform the duties of the offered position based upon education alone.

The beneficiary had seven years' employment experience at the time the visa petition was filed. The petitioner has again not shown that this experience was experience in a specialty occupation or that it compensates for a lack of courses in accounting or a related field of study. The petitioner has not established that the beneficiary holds a state license, registration, or certification which authorizes her to practice accounting. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the beneficiary qualifies to perform services as an accountant.

The term "specialty occupation" is defined at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(ii) as:

an occupation which requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge in fields of human endeavor including, but not limited to, architecture, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, social sciences, medicine and health, education, business specialties, accounting, law, theology, and the arts, and which requires the attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), to qualify as a specialty occupation, the position must meet one of the following criteria:

1. A baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position;
2. The degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the alternative, an employer may show that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree;

3. The employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or

4. The nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

The duties of the offered position are described in pertinent part as follows:

Mandate all receivables and payables, responsible for payroll monitor all movements of capital, review inventories, monitor all contracts/licenses and negotiate future ones as well as provide financial advice to owner as to the most efficient implementation of all resources.

The petitioner asserts that the DOL has determined that the offered position is a specialty occupation. However, a reference in the DOL's DOT, Fourth Edition, 1977 is not enough to establish an occupation is within the professions or is a specialty occupation. The DOT is not designed as a definitive guide for adjudication of petitions for immigration benefits. The Department of Labor acknowledged this fact on page xiii of the DOT when it stated:

In using the Dictionary, one should note that the U.S. Employment Service has no responsibility for...setting jurisdictional matters in relation to different occupations.

The petitioner has failed to establish that any of the four factors enumerated above are present in this proceeding. The petitioner has not shown that it has, in the past, required the services of individuals with baccalaureate or higher degrees in a specialized area for the offered position. In addition, the petitioner has not shown that similar firms require the services of such individuals in parallel positions.

In these proceedings, the duties of the position are dispositive and not the job title. The offered position appears to combine the duties of a general manager or executive with those of an accounting clerk. The Handbook, 2000-2001 edition, at pages 50-51 finds no requirement of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specialized area for employment as a general manager or executive. Degrees in business and in liberal arts fields appear equally welcome. In addition, certain personal qualities and participation in in-house training programs are often considered as important as a specific formal academic background.

The Handbook at pages 318-319 also finds no requirement of a baccalaureate degree in a specialized area for employment as an

accounting clerk. The usual requirement is a high school diploma. A higher level of education is usually favored, but is not generally required. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the offered position is a specialty occupation within the meaning of regulations.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden.

ORDER: The order of January 21, 2000 dismissing the appeal is affirmed.